1986-87

THE ANNUAL REPORT

Legal Services Society
of British Columbia

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Mandate

The Legal Services Society was established on October 1, 1979, when the provincial legislature unanimously passed the Legal Services Society Act. The Society's mandate is to ensure:

a) that services ordinarily provided by a lawyer are afforded to individuals who would not otherwise receive them because of financial or other reasons, and

b) that education, advice and information about the law are provided for the people of British Columbia.

*Board of Directors 1986/87**

Leonard T. Doust, Q.C.
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Lois Hollstedt
Vice-Chair
The Honourable J.C. Bouck
Her Honour Judge Loretta Chaperon
Bruce Cohen, Q.C.
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Kathy Marshall
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His Honour Judge William Ostler
David W. Ramsay (term expired October 1986)
Rosemary Supernault
Jeanne Watchuk

* *The Legal Services Society Act provides for the appointment of 14 members to the Board of Directors, seven appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in council and seven appointed by the Law Society of British Columbia.*

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

This has been a year of maintaining the effective delivery of public legal services in British Columbia with limited resources.

The Legal Services Society is able to maintain the current minimum level of service because of the support provided by its funders and by the legal profession, the staff of the Society, the community law offices and other agencies funded by the Society.

The Society recognizes the contribution made by private bar lawyers who have continued to take on legal aid cases under an inadequate tariff and by those lawyers who, under the pro bono program, have volunteered their services without fee in the area of civil law.

This year, through the generosity of members of the B.C. Bar, the Society was able to raise $10,000 to establish an endowment fund. While the seed money will not immediately generate significant income for the Society, it will provide a base from which to build an adequate fund through donations and bequests in the future.

Working with representatives of the community of Fort Nelson, the Legal Services Society was successful in obtaining a grant from the federal government to fund full-time paralegal services for the Fort Nelson area. That office opened in July, 1986.

Our achievements of the past year are due to the commitment of numerous individuals and groups. I am particularly grateful for the contribution made by all of the staff of the Society. Their assistance and cooperation have been invaluable.

The Legal Services Society takes pride in what has been achieved during the past year, in providing legal aid and legal information and education to the people of British Columbia. Nevertheless, it must be recognized that serious difficulties remain.

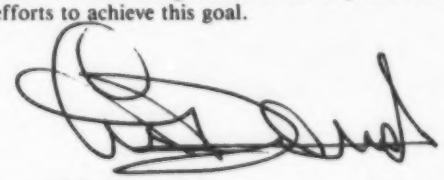
The drastic reductions in funding imposed in 1982 and 1983, and continued restraints have resulted in inadequate legal aid coverage, the lowest tariff of fees in the country, unreasonably severe eligibility criteria, a lack of offices in significant communities, and inadequate legal information and education.

At the end of the year, we were pleased to be able to announce a 25 per cent increase to private bar lawyers doing legal aid cases, although the increases will only take effect for cases referred out after August 1, 1987.

Of continuing concern is the inadequacy of service in the area of family law. There has been a 15 per cent increase in the demand for legal aid in this area and inadequate resources to respond to the need. Of the over 21,000 applicants for legal aid in the family law area this year, only 10,079 were accepted. That means over 11,000 people, most of them women, had to face family court appearances without a lawyer, even when the spouse on the other side of the action had a lawyer.

The Legal Aid Liaison Committee, which includes representatives from the Legal Services Society, the Law Society and the B.C. Branch of the Canadian Bar Association, has communicated our concerns to senior levels of government. The Society has also undertaken a number of initiatives to establish contact with community groups and to get the message across to MLAs.

Equal access to the legal system is a fundamental right in a democratic society. This means that people must have access to legal information and access to legal counsel. The only way every citizen of British Columbia will be guaranteed this access is by increased government funding of essential public legal services. The Society is hopeful that the need for ongoing additional funds will be recognized by government. We at the Legal Services Society will continue our efforts to achieve this goal.



Leonard T. Doust, Q.C.
Chair, 1986-87

CLIENT SERVICES
Legal Aid

Legal aid is a service for low-income British Columbians who have an urgent legal problem.

Here's how the service works:

People approach one of our offices with a legal problem. A staff person will help them to fill out a legal aid application form. A staff person or lawyer will then interview them and let them know if they are eligible for legal aid. If they are eligible, the staff will arrange for a lawyer to take their case. If they are not eligible (for financial reasons or because of the type of legal problem they have), the staff will provide them with information about handling the problem on their own. In some instances, staff may suggest some other service agency that could help.

Who can get legal aid?

You can get legal aid if your family income is below the poverty line (as established by Statistics Canada) and your legal problem is deemed **urgent** by the Legal Services Society. Because of the cutbacks during 1982-83 and continued financial restraint, current legal aid coverage is limited to the following:

- Criminal Matters — where a conviction may lead to imprisonment.
- Family Matters — restricted to urgent cases including urgent custody and access cases, and restraining orders.
- Other Civil Legal Problems — where the problem presents a real jeopardy to a person's livelihood, health, safety, sustenance or shelter.

In 1986/87 there were more than 79,000 applications for legal aid (an increase of almost 12 per cent over the previous year). (See table.)

A list of all the offices in the province that provide legal aid services can be found on the back page of this report. Some of these are Legal Services Society branch offices, and some are community law offices and native community law offices funded by the Society. In some communities not served by a Society office, private lawyers serve as Area Directors. They accept applications for legal aid and will find lawyers for those who are eligible.

The Demand for Legal Aid

1986/87

Type of Legal Problem	Total Number of Applications	Number Accepted	Percentage Accepted
Criminal	35,903	26,754	74.5%
Family	21,392	10,079	47%
Other Civil*	22,187	4,781	21.5%
TOTAL	79,482	41,614	52.4%

1985/86

Type of Legal Problem	Total Number of Applications	Number Accepted	Percentage Accepted
Criminal	32,100	24,715	77%
Family	18,600	9,005	48.4%
Other Civil*	20,400	5,599	27.4%
TOTAL	71,100	39,319	55.3%

* This includes legal problems related to pensions, workers' compensation, income assistance, UIC and foreclosure matters.

The Role of the Private Bar

Lawyers from the private bar are retained by the Society to represent eligible clients in the criminal and family law areas. The lawyers are then paid for service at a rate determined by the Society's tariff of fees. Tariff fees for private lawyers acting on legal aid cases are significantly below what lawyers would receive if they were acting in a similar case, on a private basis. The 25 per cent increase that will take effect August 1, 1987 represents the first real increase since 1981. (A 12½ per cent cut in the tariff made in 1982 was restored in January, 1986.)

In addition, lawyers in private practice frequently agree to act without fee in urgent civil law cases.

The Role of the Staff

The staff in the Society's branch offices, the funded community law offices and native community law offices administer the legal aid tariff and provide a wide range of legal services to clients in the areas of law not covered by the legal aid tariff. Typical cases that may be handled by staff include Workers' Compensation claims, income assistance appeals, Unemployment Insurance cases, defences in civil actions—including bankruptcy, foreclosure and debt—and advice in family law matters.

Duty Counsel

Duty counsel are lawyers who are available in the courts to advise accused persons held in custody. The duty counsel give advice about charges, court procedures and the right to apply for legal aid. Where possible, duty counsel give advice to and appear on behalf of accused who are not in custody, but are making their first appearance in court.

Duty counsel are available in criminal and youth courts in over 50 locations in the province. Duty counsel for family court are available only in Vancouver.

The duty counsel may be a staff lawyer of the Legal Services Society or a lawyer retained from private practice.

The Impact of Restraint

In 1982 and 1983, the provincial government, the Society's major source of funds, implemented a series of reductions to the Society's annual grant. For want of funds, the Society was forced to cut services in every area. The service cuts included:

- reduction of coverage in criminal cases and in family law;
- reduction of financial eligibility guidelines to the Statistics Canada poverty level;
- reduction in all information programs; and
- reduction of staff and closure of four offices.

As a result, the current situation is one in which a bare minimum of legal services is being unevenly provided to the people of the province.

Of particular concern is the inadequacy of legal services in the family law area. Consider, for example, a woman with a small child, living in Kitimat, whose marriage has become intolerable and who is now seeking legal help. First of all, she will have to go to Terrace to apply for legal aid. She will be asked what her income level is. If she happens to be working and her total income is more than $926 per month, she will be told that she will have to find legal assistance on her own. If her income is below the poverty level, she will be asked if her problem is urgent. She will be told that, generally, seeking maintenance from a husband does not constitute urgency. She will be advised to consult a Family Court Counsellor.

If her problem is deemed to be urgent, she will be referred to a lawyer who can assist her, and the Legal Services Society will pay that lawyer a fee for taking her case.

The lawyer may well not be in the same community as she is because the fees the Society pays to family lawyers are so low that some communities have no lawyers willing to do family legal aid.

Review of Family Legal Aid Services

In 1986/87 over 11,000 people with family law problems were refused legal aid. Our experience has been that since the cutbacks, up to half of the family legal aid applications that would have been approved prior to restraint, are now refused. The Society is currently conducting a province-wide assessment of family legal aid services to identify the consequences of restraint, with a view to setting priorities for what services would be added if the Society were to obtain additional funding.

photo: Pat Feindel

LEGAL INFORMATION SERVICES

Access to the law is a fundamental right in our society. To exercise that right, and to assume their responsibilities as citizens, people need information. They need to know enough to recognize they have a legal problem and then they need to know how to get access to the legal services available to help them solve the problem.

The Legal Services Society provides a broad range of legal information services for all British Columbians.

Individuals can get legal information by calling, writing or coming into one of our offices. We also work with educators, librarians, lawyers and special needs groups to disseminate legal information.

Since these people come into direct contact with large numbers of individuals in their workplace or community, they can identify information needs and distribute the information they obtain from the Society to many more people.

The **Publications Catalogue** has a complete listing of print materials available from the Legal Services Society. Free copies of the catalogue may be obtained by writing to: Publications Clerk, Legal Services Society, Suite 300 - 1140 W. Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6E 4G1.

Schools Program

The purpose of the Program is to support and develop education about the law in British Columbia schools. Our major audience is secondary school teachers and students. In 1986 there were 186,395 students enrolled in B.C. public schools (Grades 8 to 12).

Major activities of the Program include:

- producing and distributing resource materials on the law for teachers and students
- sponsoring workshops on the law for teachers
- publishing a bi-monthly newsletter for B.C. educators
- maintaining a liaison with educational and legal organizations and government departments to promote law-related education, to identify and respond to needs of teachers, and to help ensure that legal content in educational materials is current and accurate.

1986/87 Highlights

- Two new materials were published (bringing the total number of materials available to 33):

  The Young Offenders Act - This material was designed to help students understand their rights and responsibilities under the act as well as the legal process that applies to young people aged 12 to 17. The first printing has sold out. A second printing is underway.

  Regina v. Brogue #2 - a mock trial kit with all the materials necessary for conducting a mock trial in the classroom.

- The newsletter had a record 3,100 subscribers this year. In response to teacher requests, the five themes this year were: Pesticides, Computers and Copyright, Drugs and the Law, Land Claims, and Pornography and the Law.
- 41 workshops were presented for educators around the province — 23 on the Young Offenders Act, 14 on consumer education topics and four concerning the law component in the new Social Studies curriculum.
- Program staff continued to work with the Law Teachers' Committee to press the Ministry of Education for a revision of the Law curriculum. The current Law curriculum has not been revised since 1960.
- Work was begun and will continue over the next few years to develop materials to help teachers teach the law component in the new Social Studies curriculum.

Legal Resource Centre

The Legal Resource Centre is a special library that carries out three major tasks:

1. It serves as a law library for the general public, the Society's staff and its funded agencies. The Centre has books, pamphlets, magazines, films and videotapes on law and law-related subjects, as well as B.C. and Canadian statutes and regulations to help research a legal problem.
2. The Centre operates a telephone legal information service for the general public — the LAW LINE. Most frequent questions concern family law problems. Calls about criminal law problems, wills and estates, debt, real property and consumer law are the next most common type of inquiry.

   Law Line librarians respond by helping identify the caller's problem, providing legal information, sending a pamphlet and, where necessary, referring the caller to a lawyer or appropriate agency.
3. For public libraries around the province, the Centre provides funding for the purchase of legal materials, legal reference training for library staff and a quarterly Newsletter to alert libraries to changes in legislation, new pamphlets and legal referral services.

1986/87 Highlights

- The Law Line staff responded to 18,171 inquiries; that's an average of 15 calls per hour (representing a 30 per cent increase in calls over the past two years).
- 14 "Law for Librarians" workshops were held this year, for staff representing over 40 libraries in B.C.
- Public libraries in 86 communities received grants for a total of $31,600.00 to enable purchasing of legal materials.
- This year an Outreach Program was launched as a pilot project consisting of a series of legal information, referral and substantive law workshops for 153 medical social workers in Lower Mainland hospitals. This highly successful program will target another group of health care workers in the coming year.

Public Legal Education Program

The goal of the program is to bring legal information to the hard-to-reach special needs groups and to remote communities in B.C.

Program activities target disadvantaged groups of people for whom there remain many barriers to access to legal services.

In 1986 there were over 400,000 people living in B.C. for whom English is not their mother tongue. One in five families in B.C. were living below the poverty line. Provincial unemployment figures continued to surpass the national average.

An increasing number of people in B.C. need legal services but cannot afford them and do not qualify for legal aid.

Further, there are people throughout B.C. who are unable to or do not make use of existing legal information resources for reasons such as rural isolation, illiteracy, or special legal needs.

The PLE program works to fill the gaps by providing self-help printed materials, workshops and advocacy training for community groups, and funding for community groups to carry out public legal education projects which serve people with specific needs, for example, the elderly, the disabled, recent immigrants, native people, the unemployed, battered women and others.

1986/87 Highlights

- Two new print materials were published: **Income Assistance Appeals**, a booklet for anyone who wants to appeal a decision about income assistance or for beginning advocates who are helping someone appeal a decision; and **If You are a Witness in a Criminal Trial** (a joint project with the Ministry of Attorney General) — a pamphlet explaining the role of a witness in a criminal case.
- Four materials were revised, including **When I'm 64** — a highly popular booklet outlining seniors' benefits; seven self-help materials were reprinted.
- Twenty workshops were conducted for community organizations on topics ranging from the Young Offenders Act to benefits for seniors and advocacy training.
- Forty community organizations received grants totalling $145,269.00 to carry out public legal education projects for special needs groups.
- 50,000 copies of self-help printed materials were distributed.

A funded PLE project

The Family Court Advocacy Program

The Family Court Advocacy Program is a project sponsored by the Central Okanagan E. Fry Society. Its purpose is to help people who have to present their own cases in Family Court because they can't get a lawyer.

The program helps clients understand their rights and obligations, familiarizes them with the Family Court process and helps them prepare their submissions for Family Court hearings.

The majority of the clients are low-income women who are seeking redress around the issues of maintenance, custody, access and child support.

Last year the project assisted 117 people in the Kelowna area.

A survey shows that the people served find the program is necessary and that it provides them with the information, skills and support to proceed with their own cases.

1986-87 Grant: $4,870.00

photo: Steve Roberts

NATIVE PROGRAMS

Native people face unique legal problems and procedures by virtue of their unique constitutional relationship to the Canadian legal system. The Native Programs branch of the Legal Services Society works to ensure that legal services are provided consistent with native people's needs.

The Program:

- develops native law materials on topics identified by native groups;
- funds native public legal education projects;
- distributes information on resource materials to a mailing list of approximately 600 which includes all bands, tribal councils, native courtworkers, friendship centres, band social workers, native urban and provincial groups;
- acts somewhat like a Native Legal Resource Centre for anyone interested in native law matters; and
- funds four native community law offices and three native friendship centres.

The offices provide criminal, family, civil, duty counsel and area directorship for legal aid services. The staff carry out a very active program of legal education through workshops and lectures in schools and at band levels.

(For a complete listing of offices, please see the back page of this report.)

1986/87 Highlights

- A series of six native law handbooks were developed. Titles are:
  Indian Land Holdings on Reserve
  Land Use and Surrender on Reserve
  Funds for Housing on Reserve
  Labour Law on Reserve
  Debtor - Creditor Law on Reserve
  Indian Estates

  The handbooks, the first of their kind, explain how the rules work for a person on a reserve with a legal problem who is seeking a remedy. The information is useful for chiefs and councils, for band administrators and band employees, and for lawyers and paralegals doing work in these subject areas.
- During the past year the Program funded 18 public legal education projects and served as a resource for another 20.
- Requests for information have increased, particularly in the area of family law and other civil matters. More than ever, Native Programs has answered a need by providing information, assistance and referrals.

For the coming year Native Programs is hoping to expand its public legal education fund and to develop a native community law project in a rural and remote area of Northern or Central B.C.

Plans are underway to develop print materials on the following topics:

1. Native Child Apprehension
2. Common-Law Rights on Reserve
3. Family Home on Reserve
4. Understanding Indian Culture in a Legal Context
5. Understanding Indian Witnesses

Two Native PLE projects

Nak'al Bun Gathering Fort St. James

A grant to the Necoslie Indian Band Council provided legal education funds for the Necoslie Family Welfare Committee to carry out a very successful conference on native family welfare. One hundred and sixty people participated in this three-day event. The purpose of the conference was to educate native and non-native individuals and groups on the Family and Child Services Act and its effect on native peoples and their families.

The conference also focused on formulating a number of recommendations to tribal and band councils on the area of child welfare.

Spallumcheen Indian Band Council Enderby

The Spallumcheen Indian Band Council received funding to enable community-member participation in the development of a membership code for the Band. This included informing Band members of Bill C-31 status and providing workshops to develop consensus on their membership code. The funding enabled the members to have a real role in developing a membership law.

photo: Steve Roberts

APPLICATIONS MADE, BY OFFICE

April 1, 1986 - March 31, 1987

BRANCH OFFICES
LEGAL SERVICES SOCIETY

Location	Criminal Matters	Family Matters	Other Civil Matters	Total
Burnaby	2,895	970	490	4,355
Campbell River	891	1,023	920	2,834
Chilliwack	1,099	744	555	2,398
Dawson Creek	410	305	279	994
Fort St. John	339	211	150	700
Head Office	334	73	19	426
Kamloops	1,513	1,178	1,262	3,953
Kelowna	698	631	572	1,901
Langley	574	289	137	1,000
Nanaimo	1,423	814	517	2,754
Nelson	419	421	274	1,114
Prince George	1,999	1,096	504	3,599
Prince Rupert	466	239	135	840
Prison Services	181	61	594	836
Surrey	1,720	1,311	607	3,638
Vancouver	10,425	2,781	3,285	16,491
Williams Lake	479	239	235	953
Branch Offices Subtotal	25,865	12,386	10,535	48,786

COMMUNITY LAW OFFICES,
NATIVE COMMUNITY LAW OFFICES,
FRIENDSHIP CENTRES

Location	Criminal Matters	Family Matters	Other Civil Matters	Total
Abbotsford	1,084	817	1,059	2,960
Burns Lake	231	110	237	578
Fort Nelson	61	91	117	269
Ft. St. John Friendship Ctr.	4	34	85	123
Hazelton	247	192	415	854
Masset	82	54	427	563
Merritt	207	201	486	894
Nanaimo CLO	5	21	621	647
New Westminster	1	1,208	2,241	3,450
Northshore Information	7	415	605	1,027
Penticton	462	509	828	1,799
Port Alberni	7	18	44	69
Powell River	290	265	405	960
Quesnel	393	321	622	1,336
Skidegate	53	78	824	955
Smithers	309	95	82	486
Victoria	2,900	2,319	2,207	7,425
Agencies Subtotal	6,343	6,748	11,305	24,396

Applications continued . . .

AREA DIRECTORS

Location	Criminal Matters	Family Matters	Other Civil Matters	Total
Chetwynd		39	11	50
Cranbrook	270	181	58	509
Delta	61	36	2	99
Duncan	395	349	21	765
Golden	55	13	1	69
Kaslo	2	1		3
Lillooet	161	33	1	195
Maple Ridge	376	285	123	784
Nakusp	8	4	1	13
North Vancouver	597	345	60	1,002
Revelstoke	122	131	193	446
Richmond	489	335	27	851
Salmon Arm	191	120	12	323
Sechelt	204	47	5	256
Squamish	232	38	5	275
Terrace	384	123	21	528
Vernon	577	491	145	1,213
Area Directors Subtotal	4,124	2,571	686	7,381
TOTAL ALL OFFICES	36,332	21,705	22,526	80,563

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Chairman and Members of the
Legal Services Society, and

To the Attorney General,
Province of British Columbia

I have examined the balance sheet of the Legal Services Society as at 31 March 1987 and the statement of income, expenditures and surplus for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Society as at 31 March 1987 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles described in note 2 to the financial statements applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Victoria, British Columbia
29 May 1987

Robert J. Hayward, C.A.
Acting Auditor General

LEGAL SERVICES SOCIETY BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 1987

ASSETS	1987	1986
Cash and term deposit	$3,314,106	$1,043,236
Accounts receivable	146,405	109,460
Due from the Province of British Columbia	—	800,000
Prepaid expenses	73,771	60,600
	$3,534,282	$2,013,296
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable — general	$ 284,969	$ 306,117
— tariff	2,197,208	1,932,432
Professional staff benefit plan	241,300	226,824
Deferred income	—	518,763
	2,723,477	2,984,136
SURPLUS <DEFICIT>	810,805	<970,840>
	$3,534,282	$2,013,296

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board:

L. Hollstedt
Chairman

A. Henderson
Vice-Chairman

LEGAL SERVICES SOCIETY STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES AND SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1987

Income	1987	1986
Grants		
Province of British Columbia	$18,235,513	$14,223,674
Law Foundation — regular	3,171,848	3,000,000
— supplement (note 3)	518,763	81,237
	21,926,124	17,304,911
Other Income		
Interest	156,825	178,067
Legal costs recovered from clients	98,608	97,427
Publications	22,418	14,243
Miscellaneous	6,676	3,004
	284,527	292,741
	22,210,651	17,597,652
Expenditures		
Area directors	99,389	82,718
Board expenses	19,672	27,071
Computer	150,049	86,602
Duty counsel	635,806	589,413
Grants and contracted services	2,167,073	2,141,209
Libraries	86,447	92,728
Miscellaneous	72,028	91,127
Office	530,533	461,146
Premises	457,548	441,901
Publications	93,178	96,737
Salaries and benefits	4,404,380	4,472,333
Tariffs	11,253,265	9,575,605
Transcripts	276,631	258,874
Travel	183,007	164,222
	20,429,006	18,581,686
Excess <Deficiency> Of Income Over Expenditures For The Year	1,781,645	< 984,034>
Surplus <Deficit> At Beginning of Year	< 970,840>	13,194
Surplus <Deficit> At End Of Year	$ 810,805	$< 970,840>

LEGAL SERVICES SOCIETY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL SATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1987

1. Organizational objectives

Under the Legal Services Society Act the objects of the Society are to ensure that:

(a) services ordinarily provided by a lawyer are afforded to individuals who would not otherwise receive them because of financial or other reasons; and

(b) education, advice and information about law are provided for the people of British Columbia.

2. Significant accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles except that:

— property and equipment are recorded as operating expenditures at the time of acquisition; and

— client contributions and awarded costs are recorded on a cash basis.

3. Law Foundation supplement

As a restraint measure, the Society reduced tariff fees by 12.5% on all referrals made after September 30, 1982.

In the 1986 fiscal year the Law Foundation gave the Society a grant of $600,000 to be used solely to eliminate the 12.5% tariff fee reduction on referrals made over a period of about six months, starting January 1, 1986. The grant was taken into revenue only to the extent that monies were expended on the elimination of the 12.5% tariff fee reduction. The balance unexpended at March 31, 1986 was shown as a deferred liability and was taken into revenue in the year ended March 31, 1987.

The 12.5% tariff fee reduction was not reintroduced at the end of the six month period starting January 1, 1986.

4. Commitments

The Society has commitments under long-term operating leases for the following:

	OFFICE PREMISES	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
1988	$195,115	$55,302	$250,417
1989	175,675	20,606	196,281
1990	111,456	—	111,456
1991	77,230	—	77,230
1992	42,076	—	42,076
	$601,552	$75,908	$677,460

5. Related parties

In 1987, the Society received 82% of its income from the Province of British Columbia and 17% of its income from the Law Foundation of British Columbia. The Society depends on funding from these two sources for the continuance of its operations.

Under cost sharing agreements approximately 50% of the Society's expenditures on legal aid are recoverable from the Government of Canada.

The Province pays certain telephone and postage costs of the Society and provides audit services that are not included in the expenditures. These costs amount to $207,100.

Legal Services Society Branch Offices

Burnaby
344-5021 Kingsway
V5H 4A5 437-4432

Campbell River
No. 2-912 Island Highway
V9W 5A7 287-9521

Chilliwack
No. 5-9360 Mill Street
V2P 4N2 792-7264

Dawson Creek
1101-B-103rd Avenue
V1G 2G8 782-5911/2

Fort St. John
B9822-101st Avenue
V1J 2B2 785-5674/5

Kamloops Regional Law Centre
No. 200-142 Victoria Street
V2C 1Z7 374-7777

Kelowna
1262 St. Paul Street
V1Y 2C9 763-8804

Nanaimo
No. 2-149 Wallace Street
V9R 5B2 753-0271

Nelson
550 Stanley Street
V1L 1N2 352-3147

Prince George
302-1488 Fourth Avenue
V2L 4Y2 562-4445

Prince Rupert
737 West 2nd Avenue
V8J 1H4 627-1364

Surrey
No. 308, 15225-104th Avenue
V3R 6Y8 584-8535

Vancouver
No. 2-195 Alexander Street
V6A 1N3 687-1831

Williams Lake
208-197 North 2nd Avenue
V2G 1Z5 392-2941

Prison Services Project
2406 Montrose Avenue
Abbotsford
V2S 3S9 853-8712

Langley Paralegal Project
213-20226 Fraser Highway
V3A 4E6 530-5811

Community Law Offices

Abbotsford Community Services Society
2406 Montrose Avenue
V2S 3S9 859-7681
or toll free 530-3514

Fort Nelson Paralegal Project
Bag 399
Fort Nelson, B.C.
V0C 1R0 774-6707

The Nanaimo Community Assistance Society
No. 2-149 Wallace Street
V9R 5B2 753-0271

Westminster Community Legal Services Society
805-12th Street
New Westminster
V3M 4K2 524-0381

Penticton Legal Services
Suite 103-304 Martin Street
V2A 5K4 493-0210

Powell River Legal Services
7053 Glacier Street
V8A 5J7 485-9871

Quesnel Human Rights & Civil Liberties Association
283 Barlow Avenue
V2J 2B9 992-8391

The Law Centre Association of Victoria
3rd Floor-1221 Broad Street
V8W 2A4 388-4516

Native Community Law Offices

And Funded Friendship Centres

Burns Lake Yinkandinee Keyakh Law Centre Society
P.O. Box 8000
492 Yellowhead Highway #16
V0J 1E0 692-7534

Fort St. John Indian Friendship Centre
10208-95th Avenue
V1J 1J2 785-8566

Haida Counselling & Legal Assistance Society
P.O. Box 37 Skidegate Village
Queen Charlotte City
V0T 1S0 559-8306
and
P.O. Box 130 Block N, Lot 7
Masset Reserve #1
Masset
V0T 1M0 626-3925

Nicola Valley Native Community Legal Assistance Society
Box 1810
1955 Quilchena Avenue
Merritt
V0K 2B0 378-6112

Port Alberni Friendship Centre
P.O. Box 23
3178 Second Avenue
V9Y 7M6 724-3013

Smithers Indian Friendship Centre
P.O. Box 2920
3743 Second Avenue
V0J 2N0 847-3525

Upper Skeena Counselling & Legal Assistance Society
P.O. Box 130
Omenica Street
Hazelton
V0J 1Y0 842-5218

Note: Addresses are as of March 31, 1987. For current addresses, consult your phone book.